

# Gov. Wallace Shot in Maryland, Condition Serious; White Held

## Opposition Relents on Bonn Pacts Executive Action Is Not Binding

BONN, May 15 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's prospects of getting his Eastern treaties ratified by the West German Bundestag brightened considerably today when the national executive of the opposition Christian Democratic Union withdrew its reservations to the pacts.

The CDU's secretary-general announced the executive's decision, giving the green light to the treaties, immediately after a meeting of the party's leadership presided over by the opposition leader and party chairman, Rainer C. Barzel.

The party leaders, in a written statement, said their concern that the pacts with the Soviet Union and Poland would foreclose the German question had been clarified.

The CDU's change came as welcome news to Mr. Brandt's left-liberal coalition, which cannot be sure of getting a majority for ratification of the treaties without some support from the opposition.

The crucial vote on the treaties, which pledge Bonn to acknowledge all post-war frontiers in Europe and the cessation of one-quarter of pre-war German territory in the East, is set for Wednesday.

The CDU's 30-man national executive voted by 27 to 1 to drop its objections to the pacts, with one abstention and one absent, party secretary-general Konrad Krause, said.

The decision is not binding on the parliamentary party, the executive statement pointed out, adding that the 247 opposition parliamentary deputies would vote according to their consciences.

Nonetheless the national leadership's stand is expected to carry considerable weight when the parliamentary party meets tomorrow on the eve of the debate for a final internal discussion expected to last the whole day.

Mr. Krause indicated that the party would probably be split on which way to vote. It was "completely possible," he said, that the deputies would come to differing conclusions. "But there will be no trial of strength," he added.



Gov. Wallace lying in the back of a station wagon after he was shot yesterday.

## 3 Others Wounded On Primary Eve

LAUREL, Md., May 15 (AP).—Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace was shot and seriously wounded today as he campaigned at a Maryland shopping center for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Three other persons—an unidentified woman campaign worker, an Alabama state trooper and a Secret Service agent—were reported shot.

Police took a white man into custody shortly after the shooting. They said he was injured in the aftermath of the attack and was in Leland Memorial Hospital in Hyattsville.

The Justice Department said it would go into U.S. court in Baltimore tonight to file charges against Arthur Bremer, 21, of Milwaukee, for assault on a federal officer and violating the 1968 Civil Rights Act by assaulting a candidate for an elective office in connection with the shooting of Gov. Wallace.

He was described as a white male, 5 feet 6 inches tall, with blond hair and blue eyes, who had previously been arrested on a concealed-weapon charge in Wisconsin.

He was in custody of Prince Georges county police. "We have no evidence that anyone else was involved," a county official said.

He said the man was dressed in a red, white and blue shirt and wore Wallace buttons all over his clothing.

"We knew of no motivation at this time," he said.

In Montgomery, Ala., Elvin Stanton, Gov. Wallace's assistant press secretary, said the 52-year-old governor was shot three times in the right arm and once in the right side.

Billie Joe Camp, Gov. Wallace's press secretary, said Gov. Wallace sustained three major wounds.

At 6:30 p.m. (EDT) Tom Burke, public affairs officer at Holy Cross Hospital, said Gov. Wallace's condition was "serious, stable, but holding." He said there was some evidence of a "spinal involvement."

A bulletin from the operating room shortly thereafter said that exploratory surgery was "progressing normally" but that there appeared to be "some paralysis."

The governor, who was conscious and talking with his wife as he went into surgery, had received at least one pint of blood.

Mrs. Wallace left the operating room at 7:05 p.m. and visited one of the other wounded men. She told him that Gov. Wallace had "no feeling from the waist down."

But she said: "I think he'll be okay."

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## Landed by Copters Near Huế South Vietnamese Retake Fire Base

SAIGON, May 15 (AP).—South Vietnamese infantrymen, using helicopter assault tactics, captured an important fire base southwest of Huế today in the second phase of an effort to forestall North Vietnamese plans to attack the former imperial capital.

The surprise reconquest of Fire Base Bastogne, which had been abandoned under enemy attack 18 days ago, came as renewed fighting was reported in the Central Highlands. Communist troops also cut two key highways by destroying culverts.

The siege of An Loc continued as enemy forces hurled another 2,500 rounds of artillery, rocket and mortar fire into the ravaged provincial capital 60 miles north of Saigon.

The U.S. command disclosed the loss of three more planes in raids over North Vietnam, with all six crewmen listed as missing. This raised to 142 the number of Americans reported killed or missing in Indochina air losses since Hanoi's general offensive began March 30.

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## Pat Nixon Says Soviet Trip Will Go Ahead as Planned

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Mrs. Pat Nixon said today that "it's no secret" about the Moscow summit trip.

Her comment was the first firm word from the White House about the presidential summit meeting. She also said that she and the President would be departing Saturday morning for Salzburg, Austria, the first stop on a four-country, two-week tour.

There had been some doubt about the meeting, in view of Russian opposition to President Nixon's recent Vietnam moves, including the mining of harbors.

Mrs. Nixon was asked if she would be disappointed if the trip was called off.

"Of course, I would," she said, "because I think it's going to be good for the world."

She also told reporters, who attended the reopening of the newly refurbished Blue Room in the White House, that she was practicing some Russian words, reading briefing papers and planning her own schedule in the Soviet Union.

She said that she would be visiting a school, a university and the Moscow subway.

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Queen Elizabeth II and French President Georges Pompidou yesterday.

## Elizabeth, Pompidou Pledge to Work for United Europe

By James Goldborough

PARIS, May 15 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth II and President Georges Pompidou today pledged to work for closer cooperation in Europe.

The queen spoke in excellent French in the ornate Salle des Fêtes at the Elysee Palace, the first time she has spoken in French since her arrival in Paris.

The French press took great interest in knowing that it was for the first time that the queen was breaking a centuries-old tradition: that British monarchs do not make a state visit to the country.

She first visited France in 1957.

Y. Pompidou has gone to extraordinary lengths to make this a symbol of a new French-British entente, and both his is and actions today expressed his never-finished wish that the queen keep him waiting in a room at the foot of her.

Mr. Pompidou said that the true purpose of the visit was to "bear witness to the renewal of French-British friendship."

One key word "renewal" the single word "renewal" Pompidou was reminding his of the 10 difficult years by, marked by hostility and understanding over a British to join the Common Market.

He was saying that the visit was part of a new entente, that it would be necessary for our two countries to work together, with our partners, to transform Europe into a united force.

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Denmark	.....	2 D.Kr.	Morocco	.....	120 P.
Eire (inc. tax)	.....	9 P.	Netherlands	.....	1 Flor.
France	.....	120 Fr.	Norway	.....	2 N.Kr.
Germany	.....	1 D.M.	Portugal	.....	8 Esc.
Great Britain	.....	5 P.	Spain	.....	16 Ptas.
Greece	.....	10 Drs.	Sweden	.....	125 S.Kr.
India	.....	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	.....	120 S.Fr.
Iran	.....	25 Rials	Turkey	.....	12.5 Liras
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## Rep. Chisholm, Sen. Kennedy Guarded Nixon Calls Mrs. Wallace, Offers Prayers for Recovery

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—President Nixon called Mrs. Wallace at her husband's bedside to offer his hope for her recovery.

President also ordered Service guards for Sen. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, of New York.

Nixon deplored today's "senseless and tragic incident," and said the nation has suffered more than enough already from the "evil of violence into its political processes."

"We must all stand together," the president said, "to eliminate this vicious threat to our public life."

## Political Leaders in or Shot at U.S. History

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—A list of Presidents slain or assassinated and the attempted slayings of other Presidents or presidential candidates:

Abraham Lincoln, killed in 1865 by John Wilkes Booth.

James A. Garfield, killed in 1881 by Charles Julius Guisard.

William McKinley, slain in 1901 by an assassin named John Willard.

John F. Kennedy, slain in 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Bull Moose party's presidential candidate in 1912, shot but not wounded by John Dillinger.

John F. Kennedy, shot at Miami by Giuseppe Zangara, less than a month before he was inaugurated.

The fired killed Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago.

Harry S. Truman was the assassination target in 1950 of four who tried to storm Blair House in Washington.

Robert F. Kennedy, slain after winning victory in the June, 1968, Democratic presidential primary, by Sirhan Bishara in Los Angeles.

John F. Kennedy, slain in 1963, was shot and killed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

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MIDWEST TWISTER—Aftermath of tornado that swept through northeast Indianapolis Sunday, badly damaging a housing project and a nearby church. There were no deaths, but 10 persons were hospitalized. Damage was put at over \$1 million.

## Three Others Wounded

### Gov. Wallace Is Shot, Condition Serious

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign literature and was wearing Wallace buttons and signs pinned to his clothing.

Mrs. Fred Knapp, a route manager for the Baltimore News American, was near the speaker's platform when the shots rang out.

"A white man rushed up to the governor and fired six shots into his stomach with a small gun," Mrs. Knapp said.

The Secret Service, which is responsible for protecting all presidential candidates, declined to give further details.

The other three injured were Capt. E. C. Dothard, of the Alabama state police, Dora Thompson, a campaign worker, and Secret Service agent Nicholas Zorvas, who was shot in the throat. Doctors said Capt. Dothard and Miss Thompson were "not in too bad shape."

A physician who attended Gov. Wallace at the scene said he lost the governor's pulse just before the ambulance was driven away.

"He said, 'I can't breathe,' and so I felt then for his pulse again and I couldn't feel his pulse," said Dr. Brian Warren.

Dr. Warren said an ambulance was not immediately on hand and Gov. Wallace was placed in a station wagon. However, the ambulance arrived at that point, and the governor was transferred to it.

A reporter for Washington

radio station WTOP, who was at the scene, said Gov. Wallace had just left the podium and was shaking hands on his way back to his car. The reporter said someone yelled, "George, come here, George, take my hand."

At that point, he said, four shots were heard and Gov. Wallace fell to the ground.

Billy Grammer, a country music singer on the platform with Gov. Wallace when he was shot, said the governor "looked like he was hurt pretty bad."

He said a total of five shots were fired and Gov. Wallace was hit twice, once in the middle of the stomach and once in the left arm.

Gov. Wallace was in the midst of a busy day's campaigning for tomorrow's Maryland presidential primary, which he was expected to win. He had planned to campaign in the state through tomorrow and spend election night at his downtown Baltimore headquarters.

The crowd at the shopping center was generally friendly to Gov. Wallace throughout his 30-minute speech.

There were no anti-Wallace signs, although a few McGovern supporters were passing out buttons and literature.

Three or four times during the speech Gov. Wallace was heckled by several persons in the crowd.

In Washington, President Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said Mr. Nixon has dispatched a White House physician, Dr. William T. Koch, to Holy Cross.

Suspect in Hospital

Maryland State Police put out an all-points bulletin for a blue Cadillac bearing Georgia license plates and supposedly headed toward Savage, Md., a small community north of Laurel. The connection of the car with the shooting was not immediately clear.

The crowd broke up quickly after the shooting. Among those who remained, a woman wearing a Wallace straw hat, approached a bearded, long-haired young man wearing a button supporting South Dakota Sen. George S. McGovern.

"Are you happy about this? Is this what you wanted?" she asked. He said no.

The shooting occurred in front of a white, brick, one-story building housing the Equitable Trust.

## Israeli Assaulted On Boston Street

BOSTON, May 15 (AP)—A Jew who once was a political prisoner in the Soviet Union was assaulted on a street here yesterday only hours after arriving from Israel for a series of speaking engagements.

Ebroid Kochublesky, 34, was attacked in Roxbury as he attempted to take pictures of a former synagogue which is now a Black Muslim mosque. He was treated by a physician for facial wounds.

A witness told police Mr. Kochublesky was told by a group of blacks not to take pictures of the mosque. Failing to understand English, Mr. Kochublesky went ahead snapping pictures and was attacked, the witness said.

## Soviet Pianist Asks Icelandic Citizenship

REYKJAVIK, May 15 (AP)—The Russian pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy has applied for Icelandic citizenship. It was learned today when a routine government bill for granting 34 foreigners citizenship was introduced in parliament.

Mr. Ashkenazy left from the Soviet Union several years ago, living mostly in Britain and Iceland, but he retained his Russian citizenship. He is married to an Icelandic woman and they have three children.

Phone: REC. 78-08

## Supreme Court Ruling

### Amish Children Can Shun High School

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the states cannot compel members of the Amish sect to keep their children in public schools beyond the eighth grade.

In a unanimous decision, the high court held that such compulsory education would endanger the free exercise of the religious belief of the fundamentalist sect.

The Amish take literally the Biblical command "Be ye not conformed to this world" and hold that a secondary education would interfere with their salvation, as it involves worldly learning.

However, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, speaking for the court, while ruling in favor of the Amish, emphasized that the decision applies only to that specific sect and is not to be broadly interpreted.

In his ruling, the chief justice noted that the Amish permit elementary-school education to teach their children to read the Bible and be good farmers, but he added, "The conclusion is inescapable that secondary schooling, by exposing Amish children to worldly influences in terms of attitudes, goals and values contrary to beliefs and substantially interfering with the religious development of the Amish child and his integration into the way of life of the Amish faith community at the crucial adolescent stage of development, contravenes the basic religious tenets and practices of the Amish faith, both as to parent and the child."

First Amendment

This he declared "carries with it precisely the kind of objective danger to the free exercise of religion which the First Amendment was designed to prevent."

The Amish, numbering about

50,000 in 20 states, adhere to a way of life centered mainly on the family farm. They eschew almost all mechanical contrivances developed during the 20th century and practice a fundamentalist form of Christianity.

During hearings on the case, the high court was told by numerous attorneys and experts in sociology that compulsory secondary-school education, by exposing the children to the values of the world at large, would in time totally destroy Amish culture and religion.

Gun Control

In another action today, the high court upheld the provisions of the 1968 Gun Control Act which permit federal agents to search business premises for unlicensed firearms without warrants.

In its 8-to-1 decision, the court overruled a lower-court ruling that those provisions violated the Fourth Amendment prohibition of illegal search and seizure.

Justice Byron R. White, speaking for the majority, agreed with the government argument that when a dealer enters the firearms business he does so in full knowledge that his business records and his premises will be subject to effective inspection.

"Large interests are at stake," Justice White ruled, "and inspection is a crucial part of the regulatory scheme, since it assures that weapons are distributed through channels and in a traceable manner and makes possible the prevention of sales to undesirable customers and the detection of the origin of particular firearms."

Other Court Actions

In other actions today, the high court:

● Rejected without comment

an appeal from a lower-court ruling that requires Norfolk, Va., to provide free bus service for 34,000 children assigned under desegregation plans to schools more than walking distance from their home.

● Agreed to decide next term whether a swimming pool claiming to be a private club can bar a black as a member or guest solely on grounds of race. The case, involving a Silver Spring, Md., facility, will be heard next fall or winter, with a written opinion to follow.

● Rejected an appeal by Edward V. Hanrahan and 10 police officers facing trial resulting from the 1969 riot slayings of Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clarke in Chicago.

WHILEN HOLLAND

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The world's greatest name in Scotch whisky.  
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*You are cordially invited to participate in a full week of American sports - sponsored on behalf of the American Hospital of Paris - by Bob Hope, Spiro Agnew, Brigitte Bardot, Billy Casper, Benny Goodman, Ramon Sota, Mireille Mathieu, Bob Hayes, Mme. Charles Robert Lachman, Catherine Deneuve, Jean Stenerud, John Mackey, Donald Swaelens, Bill Curry, Jean Garaialde, Donald Simon and many, many others.*

# LA SEMAINE SPORTIVE AMERICAINE A PARIS



**BOB HOPE**, America's favorite master of ceremonies, comes to Paris next week to head up the list of celebrities participating in "La Semaine Sportive Americaine a Paris." With him are **Remar Sutton**, coordinator of the People-to-People project, and **Sam Gruneisen** of the NFL Players Association, the two organizations sponsoring the Program.

At the end of the afternoon a tombola drawing will give a brand new Chrysler to the holder of the winning number.

**Hope to M. C.**  
**Gala Soirée**

Saturday evening, Bob Hope will cap the whole week's activities with a Gala Soirée at the Théâtre de la Musique. Headliners will include Benny Goodman and Mireille Mathieu. Like all of the other events, this will be open to the public, and ticket sales will benefit the American Hospital of Paris.

Tickets for the various events

## Schedule of Sports Events Open to the Public.

### Wednesday 24 May

5 h 30 p.m. Demonstration softball game. Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne. Free of charge.

### Thursday 25 May

Men's Golf Benefit, Club de Golf de St-Germain. For tickets, use coupon below.  
4:00 p.m. Touch football game. Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne. Free of charge.

### Friday 26 May

Men's Golf Benefit Club de Golf de St-Germain. For tickets, use coupon below.

### Saturday 27 May

2:00 p.m. Professional football and rugby games. Charléty Stadium. For tickets, use coupon below, or at gate.  
8:30 p.m. Gala Show, Théâtre de la Musique. For tickets, use coupon below or at the box office.

ways (official airline for the week's activities).

90, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8.

Trans World Airlines, 101, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8.

First National City Bank, 60, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8.

American Chamber of Commerce, 21, Avenue George V, Paris 8.

Drugstores Publicis, Etoile, Rond Point, Odeon and Défense.

Harry's New York Bar, 5, Rue Daunou, Paris 1.

American Express, Automobile Club de l'Ile de France, 8, Place Vendôme, Paris 1.

USO, Champs Elysées.

The American Hospital of Paris, Neuilly.



**BILLY CASPER**, one of the many prominent golfers who will play in next week's golf Tournament at the Club de Golf de St-Germain. Local enthusiasts are invited to play, too.

**LA SEMAINE SPORTIVE AMERICAINE A PARIS.** 21, avenue George-V, 75-Paris 8°  
Please send me tickets as indicated for the following events:

### Golf Tournament, Club de Golf de St-Germain Thursday and Friday, 25-26 May.

Thursday	(15 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Friday	(15 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Both days	(25 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.

### Football and Rugby Games, Charléty Stadium Saturday 27 May.

Tribune d'Honneur	(85 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Tribune "A"	(35 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Tribune "B"	(25 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Tribunes "C" and "D"	(15 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Standing room	(5 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.

(If you would like to give tickets to French or American school students, please indicate the number of tickets and name of the school.)

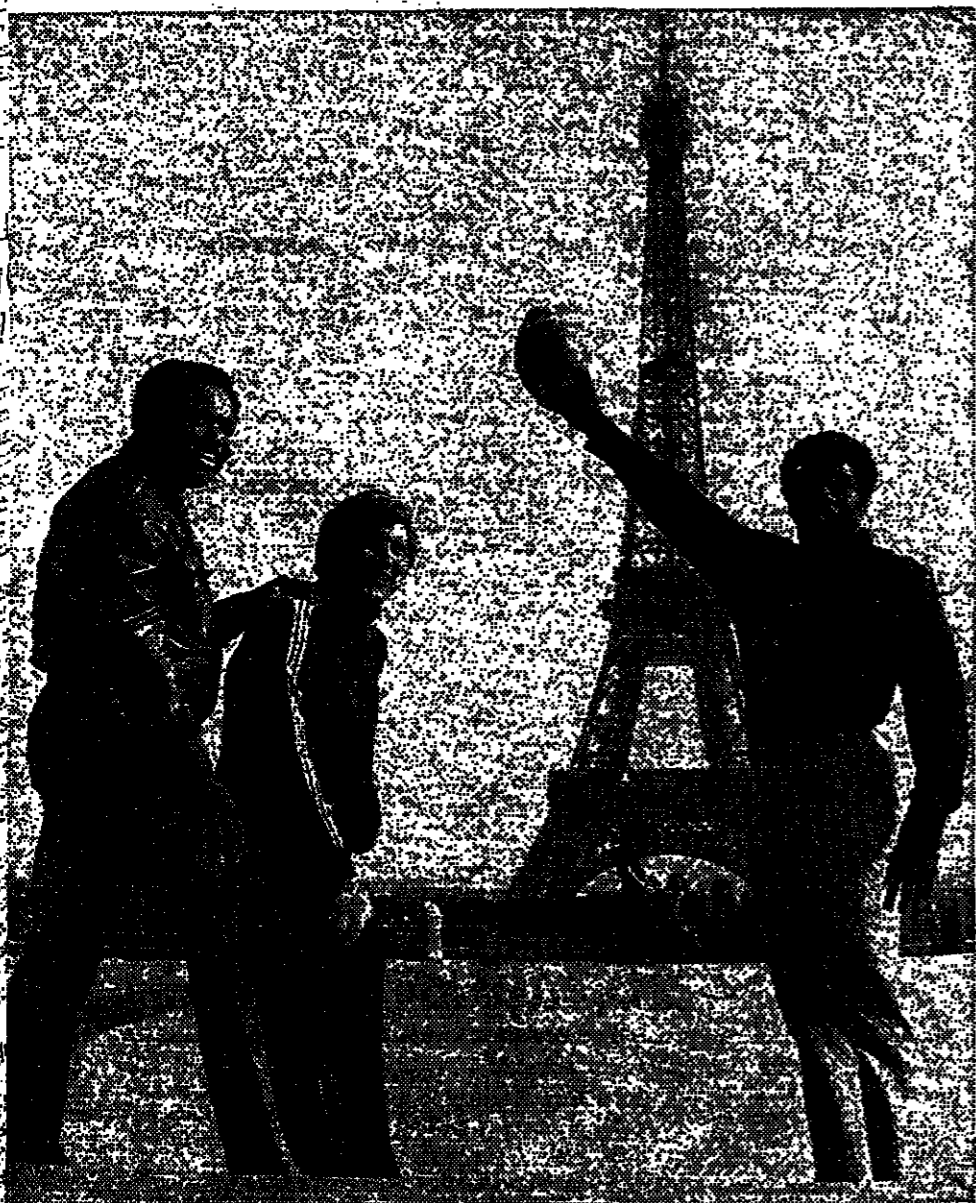
### Gala Soirée with Bob Hope, Théâtre de la Musique Saturday 27 May.

Loges	(250 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Orchestra	(100 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Orchestra	(50 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Balcony	(25 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.

This order form should be sent to the address above, but please make cheques (barred) payable to: American Hospital of Paris. Your tickets will be sent to you by return mail.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



**JOHN MACKEY, BILL CURRY AND BOB HAYES** get in a little practice in front of a prominent Parisian landmark. They'll star in next week's demonstration football match.

## Ulster's Lingered Tragedy

When Prime Minister Heath transferred the rule of Northern Ireland from Stormont to Westminster, the action seemed to extract a good deal of the fervor behind the Irish Republican Army—both brands—from among the long embattled Ulster Catholics. But, typical of the bitter division in the North, what pleases the Catholics automatically displeases the Protestants. The IRA kept up its bloody work, regardless of the sentiment for a cease-fire of sorts, and the Protestants considered themselves unleashed. So the war has gone back to its origins: gang against gang, with the British Army in the middle again.

The continuing friction, in the smoky twilight of secretive attacks, may be even more difficult to resolve than the former confrontation between the army and the IRA. For while Lord Widgery's report on "bloody Sunday," when the paratroopers fired on the crowd in Londonderry, at least it was the result of an investigation in which testimony was received from those on the site of the event, and the antagonists were reasonably clearly defined, even if the precise circumstances were not. Now bomb blasts and shootings emerge from the fog of civil war, and only the dead and wounded can be tallied with any kind of accuracy.

Even the issues are obscured in this kind of struggle. The basic troubles over the secondary citizenship in Northern Ireland, imposed on the Catholics there, has been complicated and intensified by the conflict between those who want Ulster independent of the South and linked to the United King-

dom, as against those who want Ireland united and sovereign. Among the latter there are some who would accept it under a new Irish constitution, limiting the powers of the Catholic Church, and some who want a social revolution for all of Ireland. Nationalism, religion and ideology are mixed in a hot, complex brew—and no one can tell what ingredient of the mix inspired any particular gunfire, any one bomb.

And Northern Ireland today is still exemplifying the power of the act of terror to sow discord and fear. Each bullet and bomb evokes its own set of confused loyalties and hatreds. How many citizens of Northern Ireland would, if they could be polled with any degree of fairness, support the rationale behind a special terrorist deed, cannot be known. Rather, there is the set of emotions inspired by "them" and "us"—some feeling that the other side is capable of the worst, while our side is moved by the best.

The prognosis is not good. Some mutual exhaustion might at last rally the overwhelming majority of the Northern Irish against the terrorists, of whatever stamp, and permit reasonable discussion of the real issues within the normal political organization. Or the parliamentary framework might be broken, or bent, to allow some kind of national convention, in which each group would be represented, each argument set forth in words, instead of fire and death. Those who do not believe in either words or reason might abstain; those who recognize that their words and reasons will not convince a majority would attack. But it is worth trying.

## Okinawa's Reversion

Few colonial renunciations in history have been wholly voluntary or altruistic, not even the celebrated American grant of independence to the Philippines, which owed much to the sugar lobby's interest in imposing tight quotas on Philippine shipments. Nevertheless, at this moment of bad conscience over Vietnam, Americans are entitled to take some pride in the enlightened self-interest that has brought about the return of Okinawa to Japan.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor gave the United States grounds for annexing Okinawa after Japan's defeat. The \$2 billion base structure, which later made Okinawa the key American military bastion in the Western Pacific, added to the Pentagon's reluctance to implement so soon the United States pledge of no territorial gains from World War II. This reluctance has been increased by the persistence of the Vietnam war, the projected American withdrawal from South Korea and the uncertainties surrounding American military facilities in Japan and Taiwan.

The Okinawa bases now will be subject to similar uncertainties. Under the Japan-United States security treaty, "prior consultation" with Japan now will be needed before the United States may launch military operations from Okinawa or make significant changes in the deployment of American troops there. Nuclear weapons stockpiled in Okinawa have had to be withdrawn. Pressure to reduce and perhaps, ultimately to close down or mothball the American installations is predictable, now that the United States has yielded its war-born rights of occupation.

But the State Department foresaw in the early 1960s that reversion would become a major issue in Japan as well as Okinawa and

a source of political turmoil. It argued that the political advantage of stabilizing Japan far exceeded the military risks in giving up control of Okinawa. Vietnam, however, delayed action until President Nixon in November, 1969, wisely overruled the Pentagon and pledged Okinawa's reversion to Premier Sato.

This agreement could easily have foundered in the disputes over textiles and other economic issues that later embittered relations and culminated in last year's three "Nixon shocks" to Japan. But despite the continuing strains over Mr. Nixon's unilateral policy moves on China, monetary reform and textile quotas, the reversion of Okinawa fortunately has not been delayed.

It is ironic now that many Okinawans, for economic and political reasons, are having second thoughts about the transfer from Washington's suzerainty to Tokyo's under the centralized system of Japanese prefectural administration. But it is unlikely that Okinawans would opt either for continued American control or independence, much as they might like greater autonomy and economic aid than they may receive as Japan's 47th province.

Ultimately, the American bases in Japan, including Okinawa, are likely to become untenable unless they are merged into a new security structure in the Western Pacific that reflects the evolving detente with China and Russia. But this is not for tomorrow. Meanwhile, the durability of the Japanese-American alliance, which is far more important than the bases themselves, has been reinforced by defusing a chronic issue in the politics of Japan and its relations with the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Red Cross and Hijacking

The Red Cross stands for the spirit of aid and mercy. It has performed excellent work in the Middle East, particularly in assisting refugees. It cannot but be a matter for regret, therefore, that the Israeli action put it in a false position. Its position was that of intermediary.

At the very least the Red Cross may now find it harder to perform its duties in Israel. And in any future incident of this kind, though no situation is exactly parallel, it may be unable to play any part at all.

The sad fact is that in this case, through no fault of its own, the Red Cross was hurt. The Israelis were determined to prevent the hijackers having their way and took whatever counteraction they could in the circumstances. Where the lives of so many people are at stake, and they are being threatened at gunpoint, there is hardly room for fine moral distinctions to be drawn.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 16, 1897

PARIS.—There are 200,000 post offices in all the countries of the world enjoying organized facilities of correspondence, and of this number 70,000 are in the United States. The United States sells in a year 2,000,000,000 two-cent stamps, which is equivalent to 1,000,000,000 letters sent through the mails in a year. In addition the U.S. sells 600,000 one-cent stamps, 12,000,000 three-cent stamps, 20,000,000 four-cent stamps and 50,000,000 five-cent stamps.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 16, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Supreme Court has held the Federal Child Labor Law to be unconstitutional, in a decision handed down today and read by Chief Justice Taft. The case came to the Supreme Court on appeal from North Carolina. This decision ends the second attempt of Congress to put an end to child labor, especially in the South, this time by placing a tax of 10% on factories employing children under fourteen years of age. A cotton mill in North Carolina contested.



## Round or Flat—LBJ Taught It

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The moral basis for the exercise of power in a democracy is a complicated business. Ambition and principle are so often confused. But the premise of allowing a man to hold power is at least that he remain conscious of its sources, its purpose and its limits.

Those are some implicit themes of a remarkable new book, "A Political Education," by Harry C. McPherson Jr. The author was a lawyer for Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and later special counsel in the White House. His book is not just another memoir. While Harry McPherson worked in the Senate, he used to spend an evening now and then in an experimental modern dance class. Like the others there, he would improvise some movement to express a feeling or an idea. The teacher remembers him as enthusiastic and original. Brave, too.

Which is to say that he was always a little different from other young lawyers involved in politics. He was in the middle of power, and fascinated with it, but he kept his distance. He knew there were other things in life.

His detachment, and his ability to look into his own feelings, have enabled him to write such an unusual book about power in Washington. It is not about the wonders that the author achieved while in, or that a hero did. There are no heroes in white hats. It is a book about the mixture of motive and character of the man and the dedicated, that makes things happen in politics.

### 'No Kidding'

He was fresh from law school in Texas when he went to work for Senator Johnson, and McPherson makes no secret of his naivete. It took him four years to realize that Robert Kerr of Oklahoma was the most powerful man in the Senate. He confided that thought to his fellow-employee, Bobby Baker: "Bobby looked at me as if I had just discovered the force of gravity. 'No kidding,' he said."

Again and again he found things more complicated than they looked from outside. Richard Russell of Georgia, that liberal bete noire, warned majority leader Johnson to adjourn the Senate one night in 1958 lest it pass an anti-Supreme Court bill that Russell supported. In 1967, when McPherson was going off to see Vietnam, Senator Russell told him:

"Look into that free-fire zone business. I don't like the sound of it. The Vietnamese people are animists. They feel very deeply about the land where their ancestors are buried. I suspect

we're alienating them by moving them away from their homes, even as it's for their own safety. I know how Georgia people feel about that."

There are many fresh insights into people and processes, but the most fascinating subject is, inevitably, Lyndon Johnson. McPherson does what really ought to be done now: He reminds us of the Johnson who worked wonders, who amazed us as a force of nature, until he was destroyed by Vietnam and by his own faults of character.

### Either Way

There was a story that Senator Johnson used to tell about a schoolteacher looking for a job in Texas during the depression. A rancher on the school board asked him, "How do you teach, in the world round or flat?" The teacher looked for some hint of the desired answer; finding none, he finally said: "I can teach it either way." And so McPherson says of Lyndon Johnson, talking to different people different ways to get what he wanted.

"He could teach it round or flat, but the important thing was he taught it."

When the Civil Rights Bill of 1967 was debated, McPherson overheard Senator Johnson tell liberal Paul Douglas of Illinois, "If we're going to have any civil rights bill at all, we've got to be reasonable about this jury trial amendment." Five

minutes later he told Sam Ervin of North Carolina to "be ready to take up the Nigma bill again" that afternoon. Round or flat. Underneath all the maneuvering and squeezing Lyndon Johnson had real beliefs: in the Supreme Court as an institution, in help for the poor. He had roots deep in the American past and present, and he never lost touch with human beings.

McPherson discusses but understandably does not dwell on Johnson's flaws. Vietnam brought out the worst—his deadliness, his passion for secrecy, his over-whelming ego, his dislike for the bearers of bad news. But even on Vietnam there is something to be said for Lyndon Johnson: In the end he had the courage to recognize that his policy had failed and changed it. He put the country's peace ahead of his own pride.

Harry McPherson believes that the sense of what the country wanted was what finally moved the President, more than the words of particular advisers. His old friends in Congress gave him the message that the country was turning against the war. And he listened. That is the book's ultimate lesson about power and legitimacy. It could hardly be more timely.

(Editor's Note: This column was written before Mr. Lewis left to visit North Vietnam.)

## U.S. in Vietnam: 'End of a Dream'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—André Fontaine, editor in chief of *Le Monde* and a highly respected writer on foreign affairs, has just written a pair of articles for his newspaper that should be made required reading for every American and particularly those now running the country.

Fairly, with a cool eye, Mr. Fontaine tries to explain how things have gotten where they are in Vietnam. It is a step-by-step appraisal of events by a Frenchman who knows his own country's role in the Indochinese tragedy. For once, one can read about Vietnam without advocacy, without blatant hawkishness or dovishness; the tone is one of wonder, bewilderment even, of a man, sympathetic to the United States, suddenly aware that his friends have a fatal flaw.

These are not articles designed to encourage. Rather, every line, every paragraph expresses the discouragement of a European who has learned to expect more

from abroad. For Mr. Fontaine, the world is witnessing a kind of moral, if not physical, har-kiri, as the United States "persists in its error to a degree that the ancients would have called diabolical."

Many, he adds, are rejoicing over the debacle. But what is sadder "than the end of a dream?" The United States, "which for the world's poor and miserable was for generations the country of freedom," has "lost its greatest title: that of the champion of the right of self-determination."

"It now appears," he writes, "that an epoch has ended; the one during which the United States could impose its will wherever it wanted. In order to save a country that exists, thanks only to America, the United States has reversed its European policy, demolished its finances, devalued the dollar, borne silent witness in 1967, without reacting, in spite of its commitments, to the Egyptian challenge against Israel, and allowed Pakistan to be crushed in 1971, without moving, in spite of an alliance."

In short, Mr. Fontaine writes, Vietnam has been "the white whale that the United States has pursued all these years, not really knowing why and mindless to the destruction of the chase."

These words, from a leading European opinion maker and a man not usually given to hyperbole bear careful consideration. Americans are too torn over Vietnam to be impartial; too involved in the global effort to see the whole picture; too committed to the kind of analysis that Mr. Fontaine has attempted to provide.

### What Error?

What then is the error in which the United States perseveres so diabolically according to this Frenchman?

"In effect, Vietnamese nationalism only distinguishes itself from other third-world liberation movements, notably in Asia, because the Communists have, from before the war, occupied a predominant place. But the Americans, always ready to give their support to other nationalist movements, which have similar methods and objectives... did not care to see in what was then called the Viet Minh anything but the Communist nature."

This error, Mr. Fontaine writes, persisted even after it became apparent that there was not one world Communist movement, and that the domino theory of an eventual Communist takeover in all of Southeast Asia was fallacious.

This error, he says, led to the first U.S. decision involving Vietnam, which was a secret agreement with the French to train and arm the Saigon army and

## Bernard Levin From London:

For If the Pencillers  
Force Their Union to  
Carry Out Their Wishes,  
May Not Those Dockers  
And Railwaymen...  
Also Get the Message?

LONDON.—Some time ago, I reported here the curious—and, for Britain, then unprecedented—fact that newspapers were themselves figuring in the news. Newspaper economics were being widely discussed, management was being criticized, the role of the newspaper in a television world was in the forefront of the argument, and, very gradually and cautiously, like a man who has grown up believing something to be fatal and has discovered late in life that it is widely recommended by eminent physicians as an aid to health, the papers themselves were putting a toe in the water, and even enjoying the experience.

Well, now a further development has occurred: Journalists themselves are in the news. Not in the old way, which would insure that if the reporter from the *Daily Mirror*, covering a faraway war, should send back a dispatch about a large-scale massacre that he happened to stumble on, his paper would run the story under a banner, "Scream Reporter Shot At." No, journalists at the moment are in the middle of the most genuinely important news story on the domestic front in Britain, and some idea of the seriousness with which they are taking their position may be gained from the unheard-of fact that they are writing letters to the papers.

The subject is the Industrial Relations Act, the Conservatives' measure which is making headlines because of the showdown with two big unions (the dockers and the railwaymen) that the government is having under the legislation's provisions. But the journalists' connection with the controversial act of Parliament is also making headlines, though smaller ones and further down the page.

One of the things the act set up is a register of unions. Registration is voluntary on the part of each union, but great advan-

tages accrue to unions which are registered (tax concessions, for instance, and most important protection from much of the danger of civil lawsuits on a part of employers hurt by industrial action), and economic disadvantages fall upon the unions which exercise their right to refuse to register. The TUC (central body of the union movement in Britain) demanded of its affiliated unions (that is, most all unions here) should register, though the TUC has powers, or at any rate no power, to punish those which disobey as a substantial number have.

Now the National Union of Journalists also had to decide whether to register under a act. Before the crucial annual conference, at which the delegates were to vote on this issue, a union's executive balloted its five members on the question and the result was an overwhelming (two-to-one) vote for registration. What is more, the portion of the total membership who took the trouble to vote was by British union-voting standards astronomically large: instead of the 7 or 8 percent who normally vote in union matters here, nearly 40 percent of the journalists sent back their ballot paper marked.

Then the union's conference met and ignored the ballot. They voted instead for staying off it.

Unsurprisingly, letters to the press from journalists, reports in the papers' news columns of press meetings by journalists' demand for a specially convened conference to reverse the decision. More uproar. More letters. More reports. Suddenly, the NUJ (one of the gentlest, least militant of unions, which has always shrunk from the center of the stage) is in the thick of the battle, and of a battle as controversial and embittered as its one over the government's industrial legislation.

### Hopeless Position

The union has attempted to defend the action taken by conference, but it is in a hopeless position as the executive demanded the conference to opt the ballot's decision and ignored as calmly as was the lot itself. But for what? It is worth (not much), the argument is that in the first place union's rules were not broken as the ballot was only advisory and binding, and in the second place members who felt that the NUJ should be registered should have bothered to turn up at the branch meetings where the delegates were being named.

It will not do, and the NUJ is at present in the midst of upheaval that may yet decide that it will not do. On the union's rules—say two—can play at rule-enforcement one-third of the branches is on a special conference it is held. As I write, the fight has almost been reached, and sure to be shortly. And the present mood among the nationalists, the conference delegates would have to have nervous militant steel to flout the will of the rank-and-file again.

And here we may see relevance of the journalists' refusal to that of the mighty industrial unions. For if the dockers force their union to carry out their wishes, may not those dockers and shipbuilders, truckers and others—who do agree with the attitude of militant leaders to the Industrial Relations Act also get the message? It would be strange, ironic if the NUJ, of all bodies, should turn out to be the one that led the way to acceptance of the new law.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chances of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed, but initials will be given to those who signed and bearing the complete address.

# The Nice Thing to Do: Curtsy

By Hobe Dorsey

RIS, May 15 (UPI)—To curtsy or not to curtsy—that was the question today as Queen Elizabeth II landed in Paris for a five-day state visit.

The answer, as given this afternoon by her majesty's protocol officer, "Don't worry. It's the nice thing to do," and he added, "but we leave it up to you."

Usually, the nice thing to do, of course, was to curtsy. If ever a curtsy was made, it was by the queen. It was obvious that she had to curtsy to Prince Philip.

A big question came up this afternoon as the queen, in a demure and fairly recent image, met the press at an official reception. "The queen," a spokesman said, "likes to meet the press in a civilized manner."

At the time she was held at the Tri-Continental Hotel, a suitably old-fashioned place with pink and white hydrangeas. It was also convenient as the queen, Prince Philip, and the queen's entourage were staying at the Grand Tri-Continental, recently opened to former splendor.

The queen was wearing a white dress with a wide white collar, a wide white belt, and a wide white skirt. She was also wearing a wide white hat and a wide white veil.

Her jewelry was a wide white necklace, a wide white bracelet, and a wide white earring. She was also wearing a wide white ring and a wide white watch.

Small Talk  
The queen and individual members of the royal family walked into a large salon where drinks were served. There they traded small talk with the journalists about the weather mostly.

At noon today, the queen and royal party had been greeted at the gateway of their VC-10 at Orly Airport by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou, the British ambassador, Sir Christopher Soames, and Lady Soames, and other officials. Despite a chilly wind, the queen, who is reported as having said that the "weather is always exceptional," was very spring-like in a brown coat and printed white and brown silk dress by one of her favorite designers, Hardy Amies. Her big hat, swept up to one side, was flatteringly lined with white. Next to Mrs. Pompidou, in Dior's apricot coat and dress, the queen passed the first fashion test with honors.

This is the second time that Queen Elizabeth has paid an official visit to France—she was here on a state visit in 1957. This year's trip is a break in protocol as she is not supposed to visit the same foreign country twice. But with an enlarged Common Market on the horizon, the rule was broken. Despite the festivities planned for the next few days, the tone of the visit will not be as light and carefree as during her 1957 visit, which was one big fiesta. Fifteen years ago, the queen was younger and the world was happier. And although the French are trying to recapture the unapproachable, one can hear the sound of the cash register behind the "Vive la Reine."

There is even a British historian, Paul Johnson (former editor of the New Statesman), who records as representing the queen's visit to France. In an interview on the BBC, Mr. Johnson said: "Mr. Edward Heath, who is determined to get this country into the European Common Market... is subjecting her to this experience of going to Europe as a kind of traveling saleswoman, if I may put it that way."

The Accent  
Brutal as it may sound, there is no doubt that the official speeches put the accent on the practical, non-nonsense aspect of this trip. The queen began her speech at a state banquet at Versailles tonight by saying: "To be in France again has filled my heart with happiness and a spirit of hope that both our countries can now contemplate the prospect of working together in the partnership of Europe."

Napoleon once called England "a nation of shopkeepers"—and Paris shopkeepers were not going to be caught short. As the queen rides down the Faubourg Saint-Honoré tomorrow, she may be startled not only by the 330 portraits of herself in the windows but also by the 100 Bond Street merchants, complete with bowler hats and umbrellas. They are all guests of their Faubourg colleagues. She will also be sprayed with rose petals—paper ones but scented by the cost perfume in France. As the newspaper Le Monde wryly noted, the gesture will cost 10 francs for each 100 grams, roughly the price of good food grade—fate, the fete gras would make terrible confetti.

Two Receptions  
Nevertheless, this state visit is raising considerable commotion in the Paris beau monde. The courtesies have been working day and night for the two big receptions—1,000 people at Versailles tonight and 1,200 at a British Embassy ball Thursday. As all this is white-lie, there is not a pair of tails for rent anywhere in Paris tonight.

As the queen loves horses, French officials are giving her a special demonstration of Saumur's famous cavalry school, Le Cadre Noir, at the Champ de Mars tomorrow night. On Thursday, she will go to the races at Longchamp and will present a new cup, the Queen Elizabeth II cup, to the winner of the second race.

The queen and Prince Philip will also be given another break when they go south on Wednesday where they will meet their son, Prince Charles. But the party will split. The queen is to visit Les Baux, while Prince Philip and Prince Charles wander off to the Camargue.

world premieres of Rafael Kubelick's "Correia Faria," conducted by the composer and Joachim Ludwig's "Rachmaninoff," and the concert program centers around the 26th World Congress of the Jeunesses Musicales—all in conjunction with the Olympics. (Städtische Bühnen, Kassenstrasse 4-6, for opera, and Jeunesses Musicales, Rathaus, Maximilianstrasse 1, Augsburg, West Germany.)

Lucerne (Aug. 16-Sept. 7): The usual prestigious lineup of musical ensembles includes the Berlin Philharmonic, the Concertgebouw Orchestra, the NKK Orchestra of Tokyo, the Lucerne Festival Orchestra, the Janacek Quartet, Ralph Kirkpatrick, Artur Schnabel, Mieczyslaw Kosowski, Jean-Pierre Rampal et al. A sample of Japanese No theater is also on the program. (Schweizerhofquai 4, 6002 Lucerne, Switzerland.)

Kiel (Aug. 20-Sept. 7): Olympic boating events are set in this northern German city, and Karlheinz Stockhausen has done a "sonic composition" entitled "Aqua Divina" for the occasion. The Royal Danish Ballet will be on hand, and there will be an international organ competition, along with other musical and theatrical events. (Theater-vorverkaufsstelle, Rathausplatz, 23 Kiel 1, West Germany.)

Edinburgh (Aug. 20-Sept. 9): Polish music will have the place of honor this year, with works by Fenderek, Lutoslawski, Baird, Szymanowski and Panufnik figuring in the programs, and the Cracow Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus, along with Polish soloists. Other guests include the Japanese Opera and Rhein, the Teatro Massimo di Palermo with rare Rossini, Bellini and Verdi, and the home team Scottish Opera with Berlioz's "The Trojans." An exhibition of Polish contemporary art will carry out the national theme, and the rest of the three-week program is as tightly packed as ever. (21 Market Street, Edinburgh EH1 1BW.)

Helsinki (Aug. 25-Sept. 11): This festival's program leans heavily on native products in opera, theater and music, but visitors include pianists Nelson Freire, Claudio Arrau and Emil Gilels, the Drottningholm Theater of Sweden, the Young Vic from London, Berlin's Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer and the Ballet du Senechal (Unioninkatu 28, 00100 Helsinki 10, Finland.)

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Munich (Aug. 1-Sept. 10): The Olympic Games have their cultural counterpart here (and in Augsburg and Kiel, which see). The annual opera festival offers the world premieres of "Sim Tjong" by Isang Yun and "Lebensregeln" by Gerhard Zimmerberger as well as staples from the Bavarian State Opera repertoire. The long list of visitors includes La Scala, the Sadler's Wells Opera, the Negro Ensemble Company, the Grotowski Theater Laboratory of Wrocław, the Moscow Puppet Theater, the Berliner Ensemble, the Vienna, Berlin and Moscow Philharmonics, the NKK Orchestra of Tokyo and the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra and so on (Bayrische Staatsoper, Munich, for opera, and West German tourist offices in various cities for the full cultural program.)

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Mrs. Valery Giscard d'Estaing curtsies to Queen Elizabeth II at the state dinner at the Grand Trianon. At left is Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. At right, Mrs. Georges Pompidou and Prince Philip.



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world premieres of Rafael Kubelick's "Correia Faria," conducted by the composer and Joachim Ludwig's "Rachmaninoff," and the concert program centers around the 26th World Congress of the Jeunesses Musicales—all in conjunction with the Olympics. (Städtische Bühnen, Kassenstrasse 4-6, for opera, and Jeunesses Musicales, Rathaus, Maximilianstrasse 1, Augsburg, West Germany.)

Lucerne (Aug. 16-Sept. 7): The usual prestigious lineup of musical ensembles includes the Berlin Philharmonic, the Concertgebouw Orchestra, the NKK Orchestra of Tokyo, the Lucerne Festival Orchestra, the Janacek Quartet, Ralph Kirkpatrick, Artur Schnabel, Mieczyslaw Kosowski, Jean-Pierre Rampal et al. A sample of Japanese No theater is also on the program. (Schweizerhofquai 4, 6002 Lucerne, Switzerland.)

Kiel (Aug. 20-Sept. 7): Olympic boating events are set in this northern German city, and Karlheinz Stockhausen has done a "sonic composition" entitled "Aqua Divina" for the occasion. The Royal Danish Ballet will be on hand, and there will be an international organ competition, along with other musical and theatrical events. (Theater-vorverkaufsstelle, Rathausplatz, 23 Kiel 1, West Germany.)

Edinburgh (Aug. 20-Sept. 9): Polish music will have the place of honor this year, with works by Fenderek, Lutoslawski, Baird, Szymanowski and Panufnik figuring in the programs, and the Cracow Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus, along with Polish soloists. Other guests include the Japanese Opera and Rhein, the Teatro Massimo di Palermo with rare Rossini, Bellini and Verdi, and the home team Scottish Opera with Berlioz's "The Trojans." An exhibition of Polish contemporary art will carry out the national theme, and the rest of the three-week program is as tightly packed as ever. (21 Market Street, Edinburgh EH1 1BW.)

Helsinki (Aug. 25-Sept. 11): This festival's program leans heavily on native products in opera, theater and music, but visitors include pianists Nelson Freire, Claudio Arrau and Emil Gilels, the Drottningholm Theater of Sweden, the Young Vic from London, Berlin's Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer and the Ballet du Senechal (Unioninkatu 28, 00100 Helsinki 10, Finland.)

—DAVID STEVENS

Munich (Aug. 1-Sept. 10): The Olympic Games have their cultural counterpart here (and in Augsburg and Kiel, which see). The annual opera festival offers the world premieres of "Sim Tjong" by Isang Yun and "Lebensregeln" by Gerhard Zimmerberger as well as staples from the Bavarian State Opera repertoire. The long list of visitors includes La Scala, the Sadler's Wells Opera, the Negro Ensemble Company, the Grotowski Theater Laboratory of Wrocław, the Moscow Puppet Theater, the Berliner Ensemble, the Vienna, Berlin and Moscow Philharmonics, the NKK Orchestra of Tokyo and the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra and so on (Bayrische Staatsoper, Munich, for opera, and West German tourist offices in various cities for the full cultural program.)

Santander (Aug. 1-31): The usual lineup of Spanish dance, music and theater ensembles is on hand. International Festival of Music and Dance, Plaza de Velarde, Santander, Spain.)

Augsburg (Aug. 15-Sept. 10): The municipal opera has the

visit to France. In an interview on the BBC, Mr. Johnson said: "Mr. Edward Heath, who is determined to get this country into the European Common Market... is subjecting her to this experience of going to Europe as a kind of traveling saleswoman, if I may put it that way."

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## BBC Productions Dominate Emmy Awards Ceremonies

HOLLYWOOD, May 15 (UPI)—Actress Glenda Jackson and the British Broadcasting Corp. won major Emmy awards in a ceremony here last night.

Miss Jackson, in the title role of the BBC series "Elizabeth R," dominated the women's drama awards.

She won an Emmy for best dramatic actress in a series and another for the best single dramatic performance as the dying Elizabeth in "Shadow in the Sun," last play of the BBC series.

British actress Julie Andrews accepted both awards for best actress in a series and best single dramatic performance as the dying Elizabeth in "Shadow in the Sun," last play of the BBC series.

Australian actor Keith Michell won an Emmy for the best single dramatic performance as Henry VIII, betrayed by his fifth wife, Catherine Howard, in the BBC series "The Six Wives of Henry the Eighth."

Other BBC productions honored were "The Search for the Nile," best documentary drama, and "The Snow Goose," a co-production with Universal Studios.

British actress Jenny Agutter won the award for best supporting actress for "The Snow Goose."

"All in the Family," an American comedy series based on the BBC series "Till Death Do Us Part," was the top U.S. entry, winning six awards.

Emmys went to two of its stars as best performers in a comedy series—father Carroll O'Connor, mother Jean Stapleton. Miss Stapleton also won last year. Sally Struthers, who plays the daughter, was named best comedy supporting actress.

The show itself took the Emmy for outstanding comedy series for the second straight year. John Rich received the best director award for the series, and Burt Styler the outstanding comedy writer award.

Presentation by Chimp  
The Emmy program, organized by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, included one award presented by an animal.  
The Chimp Buttons, from the

series "Ma and the Chimp," presented the award for the best talk show. Buttons opened the envelope by snatching off the seal and ripping the envelope in half.

Comedienne Carol Burnett accepted the award for talk show host Dick Cavett, who is threatened with cancellation of his nightly show because of low ratings.

The award for best dramatic actor in a series went to Peter Falk for the American detective series "Columbo."

Carol Burnett received the variety award for her "Carol Burnett Show."

Old Master Drawings  
To Be Shown in U.S.  
WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—For the first time, 118 old master drawings from Christ Church College at Oxford, England, will be lent abroad. They will be shown in the United States.

The exhibition will include works by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Michelangelo, Dürer, Holbein, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens and others.

The exhibition will open at Washington's National Gallery Sept. 10 and later will be shown in Philadelphia, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

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## Festivals of the Arts, Including a Few Olympic Specials

RIS, May 15 (UPI)—The Olympic Games will have cultural counterparts this year in Munich, Augsburg, Kiel—swelling the already list of European music and activities. Following is a summary of festival programs, concentrating on those beginning July and August and supplementing lists published in the International Herald Tribune on May 14 and 21.

Paris (June 9-18): Two weeks at George Sand's chateau in central France, with the Arthur Rimbaud, Aldo Pini and Pierre Fournier on the recitals. (Cité de la Musique, 100 Rue de la Harpe, 75004 Paris.)

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## Small Nations Resist U.S. Move in OECD

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT)—Small nations are resisting an American move to bring the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris to the United States.

The United States is expected to represent the OECD, an indication of the importance Washington attaches to the Paris meeting.

The debate, opponents here said, is over the principle of whether a small, inner circle of nations, accounting for most of world trade, should set the rules for everyone else.

### W Bank in U.K. Link to Brazil

LONDON, May 15 (UPI)—The Finance Minister Delors today attended the opening of the new Eurobank in the heart of the capital's financial district.

The multinational investment bank, which links financial markets in Brazil and Europe, mirrors the involvement of the big banks and several of the largest and best known banks in Europe.

Mr. Delors said the bank's main aim is to act as an intermediary between world markets and Brazil.

### German Prices Rise

FRANKFURT, West Germany, May 15 (AP)—The West German wholesale price index rose 2.7 percent in April from March.

The select OECD body, made up of perhaps no more than five or six governments, would decide what the United States considers to be the essential link between the monetary and trade sectors.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### GM Said to Plan Wankel Car

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency says General Motors plans to produce a limited number of cars using the Wankel rotary engine. GM has maintained it has still not made any decision, although many industry observers have been predicting a Wankel-powered Vega by 1974.

An indication of GM's plans is given in the EPA's report rejecting appeals for more time on 1975 pollution standards.

### Nissan Eyes Production in Ireland

Nissan Motor Co., the second largest Japanese automaker, says it plans to assemble passenger cars and trucks in Ireland. Nissan officials say details of the plan are yet to be worked out with unnamed Irish interests when one of their executives visits Ireland on June 8.

### Toshiba Claims New Color TV Tube

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) claims it has developed a color television tube capable of transmitting images about four times as clear as conventional pickup tubes.

### France Plans Reforms for Stock Market

PARIS, May 15 (NYT)—Measures aimed at making the French Bourse the most important on the Continent were announced today by Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

At the same time, as if to high-ght the competitive muscle France exercises, the minister reported a sharp rise in the nation's exports and a big surplus in its April trade balance.

He said the highly technical stock market reforms, expected to come into force by the end of the year, were designed to meet the competition from the City in London when Britain becomes a member of the Common Market and catapult Paris to a position of preeminence on the Continent.

Some industry sources described the goal as ambitious but attainable. They said the measures, whose broad outlines were already known, were a step in the right direction in broadening the Paris market and making it more flexible.

However, France's penchant for controls, some noted, seriously impairs the chances of success.

The most important reform will allow brokers, banks and insurance companies to buy and sell stock in the forward market outside the normal hours of the Bourse—which is open from 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. The forward market operates with both delivery and payment effected at the end of the month.

The reform will mean that foreigners can trade in French shares during the same hours that their own domestic markets are open—in Britain, for example, the exchange is open from 9:30 to 3:30 with after-hours trading continuing until early evening.

Orderly Market  
For the cash settlement market—which operates like the New York or London—orderly brokers will be allowed to take positions in certain stocks the same way a floor specialist operates on Wall Street.

A particular broker will be responsible for maintaining an orderly market—matching supply and demand by buying or selling for his own account in a particular stock.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the specialists' role will be experimental and, depending upon the results, will be modified as well as codified on the basis of the experiment.

The minister also said steps will be taken to make it easier for French companies to purchase their own shares in the market but that such purchases will be limited to 5 percent of the capital or 10 percent if the shares are to be distributed to the company's employees.

However, acquisitions can be made at the most—equal to the previous day's opening quote and sales can be transacted at the least—equal to the previous day's opening.

Trade Figures  
The minister concluded his remarks by reporting the April trade figures. Exports, he noted, were up a seasonally-adjusted 17.1 percent from the 1971 month.

On a non-adjusted basis, there was a trade surplus of 1.972 billion francs with exports up 16.8 percent from the year-ago month at 11.475 billion francs while imports amounted to 11.715 billion.

cause it is about half the size of conventional tubes, they say. Toshiba plans to produce and market the tube later this year. It will be priced at about 300,000 yen, about 50 percent lower than prices for a similar product produced by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. under license from Philips Co., of the Netherlands.

### Japanese Group Gets EVR System

A Japanese group has acquired rights to exploit the Electronic Video Recording (EVR) system worldwide, a spokesman for the EVR partnership reports in London. The Japanese group consists of Hitachi Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Co., Mainichi Broadcasting System and Teijin Ltd.

### Raili Says Year Has Started Well

Malcolm Horsman, chairman of Raili International Ltd., told the annual meeting that "the current year for your company has started well" and that he is looking forward to a "very successful 1972."

## Tokyo Worried by Big Rise in Low-Price Share Trade

TOKYO, May 15 (AP)—The Japanese Finance Ministry is concerned about rising trading volume of low-priced shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, seeing it as a possible sign of excessive speculative activity by individual investors, ministry officials said today.

Japanese press reports said the ministry is expected to call in representatives of securities companies to ask them not to promote trading in such shares and to restrain the opening of new margin accounts by individuals.

So far this year the ministry has concentrated its watch-dog warnings on the actions of securities companies dealing for their own accounts, on the securities buying activities of banks and other financial institutions and on the phenomenon of large-scale stock purchases by manufacturing companies.

Officials said a series of actions by the ministry, the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Federation of Securities Companies beginning Dec. 27, 1971, when the 226-share index stood at 2,690, constitutes the most intense campaign to cool excessive activities on the exchange in over 10 years.

Today the 226-share index closed at 3,424.84, a record.

### Firms Sue Japan Over Textile Pact

TOKYO, May 15 (Reuters)—A total of 24 Japanese textile makers today filed individual suits in the district court here against the Japanese government, charging the U.S.-Japan government pact on textile exports to the American market is illegal.

A spokesman for Teijin Ltd., one of the textile firms, said the new suit was designed to produce effects similar to the legal action taken last December by the textile industry federation of which they are members.

He said the hearings on the federation's suit were rather slow in progress as the defendant (the government) had claimed the federation was not eligible for the suit because it was not engaged in commercial activities.

The textile pact signed last January took effect from this year.

## Stein Assures Firms' Profits Will Increase

Says Price Controls Won't Block Recovery

By Peter Milius

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 15 (UPI)—President Nixon's chief economic adviser reassured the nation's leading businessmen here this weekend that the government's price controls "will not prevent a big increase in total profits this year."

"This is not to say that some companies will not be stuck," said Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. "Some companies will make less profit than they otherwise would have made."

But the controls, Mr. Stein told the corporate executives, are not going to be so restrictive that they will "interfere with the (economy's) recovery."

Mr. Stein spoke before the Business Council, a quasi-official group made up of the chief executive officers of most of the country's biggest corporations.

The press was not admitted to hear what he actually said to the businessmen. He spoke at a press conference afterward.

The amount of profit that corporations are making and are likely to make under wage and price controls has become a major economic and political issue.

Organized labor and Democrats have charged that the controls are tilted in favor of business. They note that the profits of most corporations went up sharply in the first fourth of the year.

Businessmen have replied that the only reason profits seem so high now is that they were so low before, that they are coming off a recession floor. They are worried that price controls may deprive them of the normal fruits of recovery.

The administration has been trying to fend off and assuage both sets of critics.

Mr. Stein also repeated here something else that the businessmen wanted to hear. He said that "now that the economy is recovering," the administration intends to cut back government spending and reduce somewhat the \$63.4-billion federal budget deficit earlier projected for fiscal 1972 and 1973 combined.

He did not say how big a cutback it might be, only that "we are going to exercise the authority of the President to hold this thing down."

Most of the businessmen interviewed here in the last three days have said they would like to see the deficit reduced.

On the one hand, they make clear they are not fond of price controls. On the other hand, they say they fear renewed inflation, and reduction in government spending seems to them to be the best way to prevent it.

Mr. Stein also reiterated "our view that the system (of controls) is a temporary one, to assist us to get over a temporary problem."

A number of leading Democrats and economists have been suggesting that the country may need some kind of permanent controls in some basic sectors of the economy if it intends to keep unemployment down and avoid fresh inflation.

The businessmen here shudder at such a prospect.

## N.Y. Stocks Edge Up, Trading Volume Sags

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT)—Glamour issues led New York Stock Exchange prices higher today as cautious optimism permeated in Wall Street amid the absence of any new Vietnam tensions.

The Dow Jones industrial average posted only a token gain—rising 0.37 to finish at 842.26—as it hovered around the resistance band traced out in March.

But the rest of the market performed better than the blue-chip Dow, thus extending the broad recovery into its fourth trading day in a row.

Glamour gainers included Bausch & Lomb, up 6 1/2 to 123, and Winnebago Industries, up 4 3/4 to 85 1/2.

Bausch & Lomb reported growing acceptance last week of its Softlens, the company's soft contact lens. Winnebago, the largest producer of motor homes and a leading manufacturer of travel trailers and

camper coaches, climbed 6 1/4 in the previous session. Stockholders are slated to vote May 26 on a 2-for-1 split.

ARA Services, a leader in the vending and food-service industry, rose 4 1/2 to 170 1/2. The company has reported higher profits for its latest six months.

Disney, setting a high, rose 4 3/4 to 178 5/8. International Business Machines climbed 4 1/2 to 386 1/2. Gains of 2 points or more appeared in Tek, Texas Instruments, Wang Laboratories, Minnesota Mining, Avon Products, Halliburton, Skyline and Corning Glass elsewhere in the glamour sector.

Analysts said some short covering apparently helped the glamour. They also noted that glamour stocks repeatedly had moved in the forefront of any market recovery since the summer of 1970.

### Redman Drops

Redman Industries, a manufacturer of mobile homes and recreational vehicles, fell 2 1/4 to 30 1/2. It was the only stock on the list of 15 most-active issues to decline by more than a fraction.

The company related its results for fiscal 1972 sharply downward to reflect a change in accounting methods.

The best point gainer on the active roster was Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals, up 2 7/8 to 28 1/2. This followed the rejection by the Environmental Protection Agency of a one-year delay for automobile emission standards in 1975 models.

Engelhard, regarded by some Wall Streeters as a beneficiary of this ruling, makes petroleum and chemical catalysts. Engelhard's preferred issue went up 15 1/2 to 175 1/2.

Airline issues moved higher. American gained 1 1/4 to 47 7/8. Northwest Airlines, which said it expects improved profits this year, rose 1/2 to 50 7/8.

The low volume of 18.6 million shares served to indicate the continuing caution of investors.

Flying Tiger gained 5/8 to 36 3/8. It was awarded a \$13.4 million military contract to carry long-range international traffic during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

The American Stock Exchange continued its upward progress, gained 0.12 to close at 27.60. The new feeling of optimism also could be noted in the OTD market.

NASDAQ actives included North Central Air, 6 1/8, up 1/8, Carnegie 8 1/8, up 1/2, Omega Alpha, 3 7/8, up 1/2, and Hitachi Ltd., 33 3/8, up 3/4.

The industrial average was up 0.77 at 138.34. Of the 3,056 issues traded, 954 rose, 478 declined and the rest were unchanged.

## Company Reports

Carnation		1972	1971
First Quarter		1972	1971
Revenue (millions)		306.1	281.2
Profits (millions)		13.4	12.1
Per share		1.14	1.04
Cerro		1972	1971
First Quarter		1972	1971
Revenue (millions)		135.5	114.7
Profits (millions)		3.28	-0.79
Per share		0.40	-0.09

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Mutual Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and Closing prices on May 15, 1972. Includes various equity, bond, and specialty funds.

Toronto Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists major Toronto stock market participants.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Large table with columns: Stock Name, High, Low, Last, and Change. Contains extensive data on New York Stock Exchange trading, including various sectors and individual stocks.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international mutual funds with columns for fund names and their respective values or shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table listing international bonds traded in Europe, including columns for bond names, denominations, and prices.

European Gold Markets

Table showing gold market data for various European locations, including prices and movements.

Advertisement for Universal Gas and Oil Company Inc. featuring the company logo, a list of agents (e.g., duPont, Eastman Dillon), and details about 11,000 units and 363,000 shares of common stock.

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